



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 5, 1928

REPORT OF DELEGATES
CHARTER AMENDMENTS
MOLDERS' CONVENTION
HONEYED WORDS NO CURE
THE CHERRY TREE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxillary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesday, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxillary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—Labor Temple.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Stuart.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 500—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1928

No. 36

REPORT OF DELEGATES

(Continued from Last Week.)

The third day began warmer than the preceding days, and during the following days the heat kept increasing until the end.

Fraternal delegates from the Nevada State Federation of Labor addressed the convention and thanked Secretary Scharrenberg for assistance rendered that organization. The labor movement of the State of Nevada is young and has much to do before it secures any position of influence comparable to the labor movement here. Not a labor bill was passed by the last session of the Nevada Legislature and not one trade unionist ran as a candidate for public office.

Delegate W. G. Desepte, as chairman of the Label Committee, read a partial report, and requested delegates who had not reported the number of union labels worn by them to visit the committee at the headquarters of the State Federation. On the last day this committee rendered complete statistical report as to the number of union labels worn by the delegates, which showed a gratifying increase in the use of wearing apparel bearing the union label.

The Committee on Officers' reports then presented a partial report, and this dealt with Resolution No. 71, the last resolution introduced and which contained a direct attack on Secretary Scharrenberg. Committee recommended non-concurrence in the resolution.

It was sponsored by W. L. Slocum of Typographical Union No. 21 of San Francisco, and its chief sting lay in the following Whereas and Resolve, to-wit:

"Whereas, The acceptance of a paid legislative appointment by the Secretary-Treasurer, who is the legislative representative of the California State Federation of Labor, in many instances places the said representative in a position of serving various interests, which may have the effect of defeating beneficial legislation on behalf of the Federation, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the said Secretary-Treasurer be and is hereby instructed to resign either the position he now holds in the State government or his position as Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor."

The fat was in the fire and it blazed the whole afternoon. It was the most heated and decisive debate during the entire convention.

Delegate Slocum opened and stated his organization had adopted the policy twenty-three years ago not to allow members holding paid political and union offices at the same time, and said that it was time such policy be enforced in the future. Senator Maloney secured the floor and opposed the resolution, and said while holding a political office he still worked as a longshoreman on the waterfront of San Francisco, and could see no conflict of interests to be served by him in such capacities; and he charged that the policy of this resolution and its attack upon the Secretary was identical in form and substance to that made against Secretary Scharrenberg by the Better America Federation during legislative sessions at Sacramento. Daniel P. Haggerty, past president of the State Federation of Labor, questioned the statements of Delegate Slocum, and affirmed that Typographical Union No. 21 many years ago had changed its policy on political office holders, in order to favor one of its own members. He also

showed how as Harbor Commissioner Paul Scharrenberg has been of material assistance to employees of the waterfront in securing legitimate consideration in regards to pay and working conditions, not obtainable under former administrations. "Business men," said Haggerty, "do not refuse to have business men serve in salaried positions under state, municipal or federal governments, why should labor assume such attitude and seek to prevent labor men occupying such positions?" Mrs. Daisy Houck of Los Angeles spoke in similar vein, and Wallace Watson, editor of the labor paper in San Jose, cited how the American Plan advocates in that city had broadcasted insinuations against Secretary Scharrenberg along the lines of Resolution No. 71, the mainspring of which was laid at a meeting of the Industrial Association of San Francisco, held at St. Francis Hotel last year. He also said that for the last ten years the American Federation of Labor is on record to have labor men represented on all administrative boards and commissions. Delegate Elma F. Smith of Napa wished "more power" to the Secretary, and Delegate Strothers of the Masters, Mates and Pilots of San Francisco, added their quota to the arguments in favor of the Secretary.

The resolution received support from J. W. Buzzell, Secretary of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, who maintained that it contained the essence of the old-time warning that "No man can serve two masters."

This brought Delegate William Rhys of Electrical Workers No. 6 of San Francisco into the discussion. He had served for years under previous harbor commissioners, and assured the audience that their regard for the welfare of harbor workers must be "treated with large doses of apple sauce." Secretary Scharrenberg is the first one to pay any real attention to their interests.

The debate became rather one-sided, and no proofs being presented in support of the charges contained in the resolution, the convention grew impatient, and called for the previous question. Secretary Scharrenberg, however, was given the floor, and explained in great detail how and why the attack was unwarranted, and that the charge of serving two masters has no application to the situation. He recited his many years services for the Federation, beginning with a salary of \$50 a month, and only in recent years raised to the sum of \$300, and described likewise how as representative of labor he is called upon to attend many civic gatherings and institutions, at which he has to defend or explain and promote organized labor's policies, a work as necessary and important as any other function and duty entrusted to a secretary of the Federation. He insisted upon a roll call vote on the resolution, and stated that, if a considerable number, even if not a majority, should favor the principle of the resolution, he would take it seriously and would assist in shaping a policy for the future that would reflect the principle for which its opponents seemed to contend.

A roll call vote was then taken and resulted in 42,746 votes being cast in favor of committee's report to non-concur in the resolution, and 7364 votes against. Thus Secretary Scharrenberg received a vote of confidence of 6 to 1, and the proverb that the one "who diggeth a pit must look lest he falleth therein," received another con-

firmation of its eternal fitness in the scheme of public life, its rewards and punishments.

In the afternoon nominations for officers for the ensuing year were made.

William P. Stanton was nominated for President by Senator Maloney, and seconded by Joseph Tuite. He felt much gratified in being the unanimous choice of the convention.

In the first district, San Diego, there was a contest between Edward H. Dowell, and Edward Drake of the Culinary Workers, resulting in the victory of the latter, who made a favorable impression upon the delegates.

In the second district, Los Angeles, there was a real contest on, J. C. Coulter and John S. Horn winning handily over George C. Bentson and J. W. Gillette.

In the third, Claude C. Hopkins and L. A. Barnes, respectively, won without opposition.

In the fifth district, Stockton, R. L. Vogelsang defeated Charles J. Crook.

In the sixth, Ross Manina of San Jose, and in the seventh, Oakland, George Durand of the Street Carmen, were elected without opposition.

In the eighth, Napa, Elma Smith was reelected over U. S. Gracy.

In the ninth, San Francisco, James Hopkins and Chas. Child were reelected, and Anthony J. Noriega won out over Cal J. Doggett.

In the tenth, Sacramento, George W. Stockel was reelected without opposition.

Paul Scharrenberg was nominated by Delegate Haggerty as Secretary-Treasurer, and his nomination seconded by a great number of delegates. Delegate J. W. Buzzell of Los Angeles nominated Wm. A. Spooner of Oakland as contender for the office of Secretary-Treasurer, and aroused some little displeasure by dwelling more upon the demerits of the incumbent than on the merits of his own nominee, and received an admonition from the chair that he confine himself to the man of his choice, at which Delegate Buzzell retorted that his choice would remain always with that man "who will not insult his friends, when he does not agree with them, and who will not leave a taste in your mouth as an impossible man to deal with." This incident may have been the straw that influenced Delegate Spooner to take the floor, and, after some reflections on the situation and his own labor record, Delegate Spooner asked his supporters for consent to withdraw from the contest. This disconcerted his friends, who said nothing, and thus Secretary Scharrenberg secured his second triumph over the opposition, and became the unanimous choice of the convention.

In the evening delegates and friends were tendered a banquet by the local labor movement at

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the Hotel Senator. It was a brilliant affair, with much toasting in sparkling aqua pura and many wise and sensible sayings of the orators, among whom were many distinguished men, too many to mention or to remember what each one said. Labor's past was pictured by eloquent tongue of Martin Wells, Sacramento council member, now Mayor of Sacramento by reason of the resignation of Mayor Conley; the present was pictured by a score of speakers, among whom all evinced the pleasure of hearing William P. Stanton, the new standard bearer of the State Federation; and the future was prophetically foretold and pictured in sombre colors by our own unforgettable Andrew Furuseth, who contended "the worst is still to come." And sure enough, the next day the sun's heat became as a consuming fire, and everything was done to speed up the work of the convention.

The fourth legislative day opened with the reading of a letter from Governor C. C. Young regarding the application for a pardon by Thomas J. Mooney. The letter was referred to the committee handling resolutions on the subject. As it has great bearing on present efforts in behalf of Mooney, we take liberty to quote the main portions of said letter. It reads in part as follows:

"I fully realize the fact that there are numbers of people fairly well acquainted with this case who sincerely believe that Thomas J. Mooney is innocent, just as there are other numbers, similarly acquainted, who are equally certain that he is guilty. While fully respecting the beliefs of the former group, and honoring the earnest and high-minded spirit of those who hold those beliefs, I must confess that I have never been able to share their opinion. . . . However, as you know, some two or three weeks ago I promised a number of citizens interested in this case, that I would give an earnest and careful re-reading to every particle of the material bearing upon it. . . . Before concluding this letter, may I, in the friendliest spirit possible, say just one word to yourself and other members of your organization? I have already referred to petitions and resolutions which have been coming in to me from this and other states. I think that upon reflection you will realize that these communications do far more harm than good. Manifestly, the individuals who sign such petitions or who vote for such resolutions cannot have a first-hand study of all the material bearing upon the case. I am certain also that there is not one of them who would ask that a prisoner be pardoned solely because he belonged to a labor union.

"However, when the case is presented to the members of a local, together with the fact that the prisoner was a union member, and with some giving the assurance that he was innocent, it would be beyond human nature for those thus appealed to not to join in the resolution. But when these resolutions come in to a Governor, it looks very much like a drive from those who necessarily cannot have first-hand knowledge as to the case and implying that he is expected to make up his mind as to the innocence of a prisoner merely on the basis of the members who appeal to him. I think you would agree that this would be no more justifiable than if he should continue to keep an innocent prisoner confined, providing a similarly extensive number of petitions urge that he do so.

"I have been told that in the past large sums of money have been raised for a Mooney defense. I can conceive that this may have been necessary and valuable during the time of actual trial; but I cannot conceive of any purpose of such a fund now except to finance drives such as I have mentioned above. And although I do not question the fine motives of those who take part in these drives, I would say again that I think them a grave mistake. No self-respecting Governor would relish appearing to be pushed into an action which he may decide to be right, and no honest Governor could permit himself to be pushed into an action which he may decide to be wrong.

"Finally, I wish to say one word more. I have heard the idea expressed that in instances such as the Mooney case men have been punished for their political or social beliefs rather than for any actual crime.

"I want to express, as strongly as I know how, my abhorrence of any such action. I have also heard of a belief that executive clemency comes to the rich and the powerful rather than the poor and friendless. I believe that just the opposite is the case. . . . (Citing three cases in which he commuted sentences, and in each of them the prisoner was so poor that the court had to appoint the lawyer to defend him). . . . I trust that you will understand my feeling regarding any movement in the nature of a drive which I have referred to above, and understand further that, although I do not wish to give false encouragement by the promises, at the same time I shall carry out my agreement to go into the case again with an open mind and with great care."

Election for contested offices was then had, and it consumed the whole forenoon, with the results as hereinabove related.

Committees to which the various resolutions had been referred began reading their reports with recommendations for disposal of the 70 other resolutions introduced. Most of these resolutions dealt with desired legislation for introduction at the coming session of the Legislature and all such were referred by the convention to the incoming executive board. In this account of the proceedings we shall only refer to a few resolutions acted on by the convention. In passing we may explain that convention committees seldom or ever give any reasons or explanations of their recommendations, the reason for this apparently being: First, to save time and unnecessary discussion; second, as the convention is composed supposedly of experienced trade unionists, they already are familiar with the principles governing each subject matter, and therefore they grasp quickly the justness of each recommendation; and third, each resolution usually contains in the preamble complete arguments upon which the resolution is predicated.

Proposition No. 58, submitted by Delegate Kerschner of Los Angeles Capmakers, dealing with "Imperialism" attacked the foreign policies of the United States in the usual pre-war style, and advocated co-operation of all labor on the American continent against it, was recommended by committee for non-concurrence, but at the suggestion of Delegates Hugo Ernst and Furuseth, it was re-framed by the committee, and in such form adopted by the convention, to read as follows:

"Resolved, That any citizen of the United States may choose to live in any country of his choice, but as such he must be willing to accept and live by the laws of said country, as foreigners are obliged to live by the laws of this country; and further

"Resolved, That investments shall be subject to the same principle."

For lack of time and space we must forego the pleasure of giving a detailed account of each resolution introduced and the action thereon by the convention. We had resolutions of all types, ranging all the way from conservative progressive trade unionism to I. W. W. and communism. As

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to the latter kind, they were possibly presented as rabble-rousers, but failed in that particular as they appear at all conventions, and their sponsors, as charged by that active galvanometer, Andrew Furuseth, merely desire to secure them mention in the record. We must confess, much to our surprise, the press of the State used these resolutions as chief topics of headlines and important subjects for deliberations of the convention. As a matter of fact, only traditional convention courtesy accounts for the appearance of such literature in the convention proceedings.

Some resolutions, however, were so full of dynamite to their own authors, if not to others, that the said authors themselves voluntarily requested permission to withdraw them, and the delegates went so far in one instance as to permit all reference to a particular resolution to be expunged from the record.

No less than 48 resolutions were disposed of during that afternoon session, and in the evening there was held a grand ball for the delegates at Hotel Senator.

The fifth and last legislative day commenced warm and oppressive. Every cold brought from the Bay region was dissipated, and many delegates worked in shirt-sleeves, and efforts were made to speed up the business of the convention. Many a southern delegate wished himself back to his own fig tree and lemon grove, and those from San Francisco realized the full blessings and virtue in our fogs from the ocean, which cool the brain and make the city by the Golden Gate the only livable convention city in California during summer and the fall season.

The balance of the resolutions, committee reports, and ceremonies in connection with installation of officers, and distributing tokens of esteem to local committee of arrangements, as well as election of a convention city, were speeded up, but took all day until 6:30 in the evening.

The debate on the two Mooney resolutions, No. 5 by the Molders' delegation, and No. 44 by Leon Mabile, consumed at least one hour. Delegate Martin Egan of Molders 164 of San Francisco read a number of letters passed between Fremont Older, former editor of the Bulletin and later editor of the Call-Post of San Francisco, and Edward Knockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor. These letters proved interesting reading, as they revealed in part the source of leadership of the Mooney Pardon Campaign, which hitherto has been the chief puzzle in this case. Delegate G. W. Boswell of the San Francisco Molders came to the defense of Secretary Scharrenberg and other California labor men, who have been charged with indifference as to Mooney's fate, and also made a telling argument in favor of allowing Governor C. C. Young whatever time he needed to study the case before declaring himself on the issue of the desired pardon. Boswell referred to the case of Governor Altgeld of Illinois who by pardoning the Chicago anarchists committed political suicide, and said that no matter what Governor Young might do in the Mooney case, he could incur general obloquy, and said "whichever way he turns, he will be crucified."

Delegate Scharrenberg explained his past efforts and his present attitude in working for a pardon for Mooney, and strongly condemned the aspersions on him cast by the authors of the said letters.

The convention, by an overwhelming and possibly unanimous vote, adopted the substitute resolution recommended for adoption by the committee handling the matter. This substitute reads as follows:

"Whereas, The Executive Board of this California State Federation of Labor has gone most thoroughly into the cases of Mooney and Billings, having held several conferences with Governor C. C. Young with regard to the granting of pardons; and

"Whereas, Governor C. C. Young has assured

the Executive Board that he will go most thoroughly into the case; and

"Whereas, This Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of California State Federation of Labor has received a communication from Governor C. C. Young in which he most thoroughly and convincingly states his attitude and stand regarding the issuance of a pardon for Mooney and Billings; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this convention assembled reiterate the action taken at preceding conventions and the action of the American Federation of Labor pertaining to the case of Mooney and Billings; and be it further

"Resolved, That this matter be left in the hands of the incoming officers of this Federation for consideration and settlement."

Long Beach was selected as the next convention city.

In submitting this report, your delegates desire to say that we have enjoyed this opportunity to attend a state convention of the California labor movement, that we have found the proceedings interesting and instructive, that we note a great number of the younger element in the movement coming to the front, and that we do not entertain any misgivings whatever but complete confidence and trust in their ability to weather whatever of storm or struggle may be in store for labor in the future.

We thank the delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council for this opportunity to learn and experience the expressions and desires of organized labor of California, and shall cherish same as a memento of their brotherly friendship and good will.

WILLIAM P. STANTON,
THEODORE JOHNSON,
Delegates.

AGNES H. WILSON DIES.

Agnes Hart Wilson, daughter of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor in President Wilson's cabinet and former secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, died in the State Hospital at Blossburg, Pa., following an operation on September 29th.

Miss Wilson was her father's counsellor and companion. She was his campaign manager in 1926 when he ran against William Vare for United States Senator, and was considered his principal advisor in his contest for that election. She served as secretary for Mr. Wilson when he represented his district in Congress, and at the time of her death was the Democratic nominee for the same office.

Miss Wilson was well known to trade union officials. She understood the purposes and policies of organized labor.

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She—According to the latest fashion notes, skirts are going to be worn below the knees."

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REPORT OF LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

September 26, 1928.

Members present: Child, Heidelberg, Hopkins, Johnson.

Excused: Baker.

Absent: Buehrer, Kidwell.

Committee took up for consideration pending propositions on the ballot at the ensuing November election, and respectfully submits the following partial report, containing committee's recommendations on each proposition considered:

Proposition No. 1—Reapportionment of Legislative Districts. An act reapportioning the legislative districts of the State, so as to restrict representation in the Senate to one Senator each in the three most populous counties of the State, containing over 40 per cent of the population and contributing 75 per cent of taxation for the support of the State government. This Council and its affiliated unions contributed moneys to submit this measure to a vote of the people, and the California State Federation of Labor is on record against it. Committee recommends vote no.

Proposition No. 3—Taxation. Constitutional amendment passed by recent special session of the Legislature, regulating taxation of banks and on intangible properties to provide sufficient money for the support of the State government. Endorsed by the State Federation of Labor. Committee recommends vote yes.

Proposition No. 4—Approving California State Park Bonds Act. Bonds for six million dollars for State parks. Land prices are increasing, wherefore the State should lose no time in acquiring parks in various sections of the State for recreational purposes of the people. Endorsed by California State Federation of Labor. Committee recommends vote yes.

Proposition No. 9—Acquisition of Rights of Way by the State. Constitutional amendment broadening powers of the State along lines similar to municipal ownership. Endorsed by State Federation of Labor. Committee recommends vote yes.

Proposition No. 10—Acquisition of Land for Public Improvements. Constitutional amendment providing for excess condemnation of land in cases of public improvements, that is to say, empowers the State, a county, or a municipality to acquire more land than strictly required for public purposes and derive the benefit of increased values created by such improvement by afterwards selling such excess lands, but limiting the amount of such lands to be acquired for such purpose of profit. Endorsed by the State Federation of Labor. Committee recommends vote yes.

Proposition No. 12—Authorizing State Aid to Physically Handicapped Persons. Constitutional amendment authorizing assistance for support of physically handicapped persons not inmates of institutions. Endorsed by State Federation of Labor. Committee recommends vote yes.

Proposition No. 15—Jurors' Fees. Constitutional amendment authorizing Legislature to regulate jurors' fees, which are now limited by the Constitution to \$3 a day. Endorsed by State Federation of Labor. Committee recommends vote yes.

Proposition No. 17—Grade Separation Bonds. Bonds for ten million dollars to provide for safe crossings by vehicles at intersections with railroad tracks. An indispensable public necessity. Endorsed by State Federation of Labor. Committee recommends vote yes.

Proposition No. 18—Absent Voters. Constitutional amendment further improving the absent voters' right to cast a ballot at State elections. Endorsed by State Federation of Labor. Committee recommends vote yes.

Proposition No. 19—Authorizing State Aid to Needy Blind Persons. Constitutional amendment, providing for State aid to blind persons not in-

mates of publicly supported institutions. Endorsed by California State Federation of Labor. Committee recommends vote yes.

Proposition No. 20—Waiving Jury Trial in Criminal Cases. Constitutional amendment providing that jury trial may be waived in all criminal cases, by consent of both sides. Present provision makes jury trial compulsory in all felony cases. The California State Federation of Labor did not take any action on this amendment, but your committee is of the opinion that if the present law is changed and jury trial permitted to be waived in felony cases, there is likely to grow up a number of abuses, which may lead to worse consequences than those now prevailing in the conduct of criminal prosecutions. Committee therefore recommends vote no.

This completes committee's consideration of the 21 State propositions.

The following are the committee's recommendations on local propositions:

Charter Amendment No. 24—Street Railway Franchises. (Submitted by Initiative). Gives an option to the existing private street car companies to surrender their existing franchises, and makes it obligatory in such case on the city to give them an indeterminate permit or franchise consolidating all their existing franchises. The municipality is given an option at any time to purchase any such consolidated system in manner provided by existing laws, by purchase at an agreed price, or by condemnation proceedings. Assistant City Attorney John Daily has exposed in the public press the many disadvantages and burdens the adoption of this measure would occasion to the municipality and the people of this city, among which we may mention that the city would forego its present rights to select which particular lines of the company it would purchase; that the amendment will exempt the company from paying taxes and will not require it to maintain the five-cent fare or to pave between the tracks. Purchase would also be made difficult on account of the increase valuation of the company's properties due to the extension of its present franchises indefinitely. Committee recommends that the Council reiterate its former opposition to this measure and advise all members of organized labor and friends of municipal ownership to vote no.

Charter Amendment No. 27—Supervisors' Salaries. This amendment was sponsored by the Labor Council. Committee recommends vote yes.

Charter Amendment No. 34—Library Tax. Present charter fixes a maximum limit of three and three-quarters cents tax upon each one hundred dollars of property assessment, for the support of the public library and reading rooms. This amendment makes this limit the minimum tax for that purpose. The public library serves one of our best public purposes, and liberal support thereof for the purchase of new books and fair salaries to employees is a good use of public taxation, wherefore committee recommends vote yes.

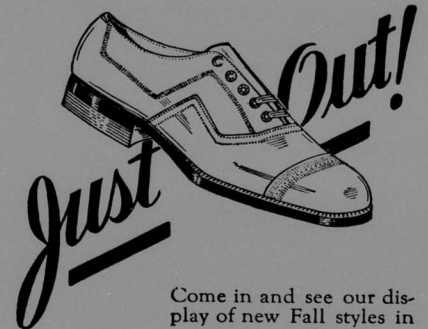
Charter Amendment No. 37—Retirement System. This measure removes a few of the existing provisions in the charter which prevent the possibility of establishing a benefit of one-half pay at retirement after thirty years service, and corrects the mistakes in wording discovered since the retirement system became operative. At present one-half pay on retirement can be reached only after continuous service of 37½ years. This amendment allows all service for the city to be counted as continuous regardless of breaks. Representatives of the organizations of city employees have expressed themselves in favor of the amendment. Committee recommends vote yes.

Charter Amendment No. 39—Bonds for Employees. This amendment provides that the city shall pay the premiums on bonds required of employees for the faithful performance of their duties, just as the city already pays the premiums on bonds for elected officials. The amendment

Then there's the absent-minded society woman who kissed her husband and cussed the poodle.—Judge.

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was sponsored by the Labor Council. Committee recommends vote yes.

Charter Amendment No. 41.—Lieutenants in Fire Departments. This amendment abolishes the grade of lieutenant and makes present lieutenants in the fire department receive the grade and pay of captains. The duties of the two grades under the two-platoon system are identical, and there appears no good reason for the discrimination in rank and pay. Committee recommends vote yes.

Charter Amendment No. 46.—Probation Department. Members of the Probation Department have been held to be State employees and therefore not entitled to membership in the city retirement system and the civil service regulations of the charter. This measure remedies this condition, and permits the retirement of certain superannuated probation officers. Committee recommends vote yes.

Charter Amendment No. 49.—Police Judges' Salaries. This amendment authorizes and directs the Board of Supervisors to fix the salaries of police judges, and puts a limit on such salaries of \$6000 a year. Committee recommends vote yes.

Charter Amendment No. 52.—Mayor's Contingent Fund. The amendment raises the contingent fund of the Mayor from \$3600 to \$15,000. The Council is on record as favoring an increase of the salary of the Mayor, not as a mere personal tribute to the incumbent, but to the dignity and rank of the office. This amendment appears on the ballot at the solicitation of the Mayor, for his immediate enjoyment, and on promise that he will not take advantage of its provisions that he need not furnish vouchers, and that he will allow the finance committee to examine such vouchers. We believe this to be in violation of public law and policy, and therefore recommend vote no.

Charter Amendment No. 53.—Creating Woman Police Judge. This amendment creates a woman police judge in addition to the four police judges. We believe the police judges are not overworked, and that a woman has as much right as any man to aspire to the office of police judge, and therefore cannot see the necessity for this additional office. Committee recommends vote no.

Charter Amendment No. 54.—City Attorney's Salary. Raises the salary of the City Attorney to \$12,000 a year. A city attorney of the ability and standing in the profession now required cannot be expected to work for the city at a compensation less than his chief assistants, wherefore committee recommends vote yes.

Proposition for Sewer Bonds. The ordinance calls for an issue of such bonds in the sum of \$2,200,000. This is an absolute public necessity. Committee recommends vote yes.

Proposition for Health Bonds. Proposed issue is in the sum of \$3,500,000 and will provide necessary increase in existing hospital facilities, buildings, and health centers. Committee recommends vote yes.

Proposition for Broadway Tunnel Bonds. If adopted will contribute \$750,000 or one-half the cost of the proposed Broadway tunnel, which is an absolute necessary means of communication between the northern and the western parts of the City. No assessment district can be formed to distribute the entire cost with any justice upon the persons or property owners to be benefited, wherefore committee recommends that the city bear one-half of the cost, and that all labor vote yes.

These are all the recommendations made by the committee up to this time. All persons desiring the Council to act on additional propositions are requested to attend the next meeting of the committee, which will be held next two Wednesday evenings, October 3rd and 10th, at 8 o'clock, to which meetings all parties in interest are invited to be present.

Fraternally submitted,
LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.
By Theodore Johnson, Secretary.

MOLDERS' CONVENTION.

(By International Labor News Service.)

With more than 400 delegates in attendance, the twenty-seventh convention of the International Molders' Union of North America is being held in Montreal, Canada, with President Michael Keough presiding.

The event of the opening day was an address by Tom Moore, president of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. He reviewed the Canadian trade union problems clearly and effectively, calling attention to a steady gain in members and prestige in face of the opposition of dual organizations. He presented the Canadian situation in a manner which greatly assisted American delegates to grasp the problems which members of international unions were compelled to face in Canada.

While the officers' reports indicated serious problems which faced the organization, they contained most encouraging evidence of practical progress. The organization's finances were never in as healthful a condition. The reserve funds showed much larger amounts than ever before.

Of particular importance in showing the value of international trade unionism to Canadian members was the fact that the International Molders' Union had, during the past term, expended \$58,000 more in Canada than it had received in per capita tax. This was an effective reply to the statement that Canadians do not receive a full return for their affiliation with international unions.

The general attitude of the delegates indicated their hearty approval of the work accomplished by the official family. The indications are that it is a strongly administration convention.

City and provincial authorities extended a welcome so heartily supported by local trade unionists that there were whispers of a movement to move the Statue of Liberty to Canadian soil.

WATCH FOR OIL LEAKS.

Many an automobile gets a reputation with its owner as being an oil burner when such a reputation is not fully justified. Much of the oil that some motorists assume to be burned is lost through leakage due to looseness around the crankcase, gasket breaks, and the like. When oil performance is bad this should be considered as a possible cause. There are several gears, bushings, gaskets, and other units that permit the escape of oil unless they are tightened periodically. If oil drips from the engine, when it is warm, just after being parked after a long drive, look for a leak.

CARRY EXTRA GASOLINE.

If you do not have an emergency kit on your car fill a couple of pint bottles with gasoline and place in car pocket. By pouring even one pint into vacuum tank, one can often drive to the nearest gasoline station.

The sweet young thing turned to a polite young man who was showing her through the factory and said, "What is that big thing over there?"

"That is a locomotive boiler."

"Why do they boil the locomotives?"

"To make the locomotive tender." And the polite young man continued to look straight ahead.—Penn State Frosh.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1928

The Federal Trade Commission dredge is going again, digging up the sordid story of public utilities propaganda in the schools, through the newspapers and wherever opportunity seemed to offer. Typical, perhaps, of the story that is repeated day after day is showing that a professor of University of Alabama was paid \$300 a month for a time by the utilities, and then was raised to more than twice that amount. A power official reported he had been active in "banding the college officials into a body that would work in harmony with public utility companies." The idea used to be that the function of power companies was to furnish power. The new idea seems to be that their function is to run colleges, schools and newspapers.

The attempt of the city of Chicago to solve the problem of the employment of crippled boys and girls is described in a monograph by Marion Hathway entitled "The Young Cripple and His Job," issued by the University of Chicago Press. The author recommends the extension of workshop facilities, the appointment of an adequate number of trained vocational counselors in the special schools for crippled children, and a vocational-guidance personnel in the State division of rehabilitation trained in methods of social case work as well as in vocational guidance.

Voters of all parties and no parties—Republican, Democratic, Socialist, Prohibition, independent and what-not—can unite in supporting the campaign of the National Civic Federation to get out a larger vote. It is something on which every believer in democracy can agree. Aid can be given by first setting a good example yourself and letting others know that nothing short of death or serious illness will keep you from going to the polls in November. Then others can be urged to vote and the importance of getting out a large and representative vote can be stressed at every opportunity. There are almost no good reasons for failing to vote. It is one of the most important and vital duties of citizenship. Go early to the polls and express your preference and then with a clear conscience you can spend the rest of election day as you see fit. And don't be influenced by the pests who tell you your vote is "lost" unless you cast your ballot for a winner. Elections are not merely a means of selecting public officials, they are also a means of revealing public sentiment, of giving every citizen a "say" on how he thinks governments should be run. If you vote as you believe, your vote is not "lost" though you may be alone.

HONEYED WORDS NO CURE

Workers should not permit the injunction evil to be engulfed in a discussion of personalities in this campaign.

A President can not settle this question unless Congress puts it up to him. The Congress to be elected this November takes office in December, next year. Labor's fight against the injunction will then be launched with increased vigor.

Trade unionists should not be lulled by vague suggestions by any candidate that he opposes the "excessive" use of the equity power in labor disputes, or that he favors correcting "abuses" of this process.

No judge ever acknowledged he was "excessive" in the issuance of these writs or that he ever abused his power.

Federal Judge Wilkerson will not say his order against railroad shopmen was "excessive." Federal Judge Anderson will not repudiate his sweeping edict in 1919 against bituminous coal miners.

William Howard Taft was a private citizen in 1919. He wrote editorials for the Philadelphia Public Ledger. In the November 20th issue of that newspaper he, too, warned against the "excessive" use of the labor injunction. He said their frequent application "would shake to pieces the whole machine."

Two years later President Harding appointed Mr. Taft chief justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Almost immediately Justice Taft handed down two decisions—Truax and Granite City—that upheld sweeping labor injunctions. In both cases new records were made in annulling labor's rights. In the Granite City case Justice Taft held that workers can picket only through the good graces of the court.

In the Truax case the court ignored an Arizona law which prohibits an injunction against picketing and workers' pleas not to patronize unfriendly firms. The Supreme Court said this law gives workers privileges that are denied competing restaurant keepers if they inaugurated such a campaign.

This decision appears to be a clear intimation that the court may consider as "class legislation" attempts of states to specifically exempt labor from the operation of the injunction process in industrial disputes.

The Supreme Court's approval of the Bedford cut stone injunction is too recent to be forgotten. Here the court held that union granite cutters can be enjoined if they refuse to handle non-union stone.

Justices Brandeis and Holmes called this a "serf" decision in their minority opinion.

No worker should have such a simple faith that he expects an injunction judge will not abuse his power or that he will not be "excessive" in the use of same.

The remedy for the labor injunction evil is to take this power from courts. This is a function of Congress. If judges are to decide what is "excessive" we will have as many standards as we have judges.

We must have government by law, not government by conscience.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

That the "information service" of the League of Nations at Geneva is drifting into a "suppression service," is the opinion of Albin E. Johnson, writing for Editor and Publisher, the journal of newspaperdom. This tendency is the general tendency wherever "information services" are introduced into government offices. It is important to know that the system which governs the getting or giving of news at League of Nations' headquarters also governs the same ground in the headquarters of the International Labor Office. The same system is and has long been in use in Washington, D. C., where it has come to be known as the "hand-out system," meaning that newspaper men are expected to take what is presented to them on nice, neat mimeographed sheets and to look no further. In fact, looking further is severely penalized in ways well known to those who have news to dispense. The few sincere efforts that have been made to break down the vicious hand-out system have come to nothing because office holders have, generally, more endurance than newspaper men whose jobs, after all, depend on writing a fairly sustained volume of news and not in breaking down systems.

* * *

The result of every such system is that the public gets only that which those in office want published. The hand-out system was largely responsible for the secrecy that surrounded the making of the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills oil leases to Sinclair and Doheny and that was successfully maintained for some time thereafter. It has been worked to the limit by the power trust. No politician has yet promised an open door for news in Washington, and it is one of the most important promises any candidate could make. "Information services" are good when they facilitate the getting of legitimate information. But customarily they degenerate into systems for divulging favorable information and concealing all other information. Mr. Johnson reports for the benefit of all American newspaper men, that this system is in a state of high perfection in Geneva, and it is as important for wage earners to know this as for newspaper men. It is equally important that they should know the same system operates like a clock in Washington.

* * *

Corporations have, since the war, which brought the system into perfection, been using the same method. The idea is that if you turn out enough news to supply the demand for news nobody will wonder about the news that is not turned out. Therefore the job of every press agent, publicity man, "public relations counsel" or "information service director," is to turn out enough favorable news to blanket the news that is not favorable. Publicity men are suppressing the most vital and interesting news, and the system works at least 75 per cent efficiently. There will be no permanent destruction of the "information service" system for a long time, even though there may be temporary efforts to crash the gates of real news here and there. It will take a new kind of journalism with a return to old ideals before the suppression machines will finally go to the junk heap. Meanwhile, the evil rates with "the shame of the cities" that stirred us in the mucky nineties.

— "A joint bank account must be nice."

— "Yes, it's a lovely arrangement. My husband deposits the money, and I draw it out."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco
Typographical Union No. 21. Members are
requested to forward news items to
Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

Death claimed two of our members during the past week. John O. Fletcher was stricken by heart disease while at lunch in a restaurant on Ninth street near Folsom on Friday of last week. Mr. Fletcher had been a member of No. 21 for many years, and at the time of his death was employed by the Pacific Label Company. Funeral services were held in Alameda on Tuesday, and were attended by several members of the local union.

G. W. Brady, who arrived in this city late in August, passed away at the hospital of the Relief Home on Monday night. Little is known of the deceased's past inasmuch as he was ill at the time of his arrival in this city and inadvertently requested friends to send his traveling card direct to international headquarters. Officials of the local union communicated with a brother in Buffalo, New York, who requested that No. 21 take charge of funeral arrangements. This was done, and the funeral will be held on Friday morning, October 5th, with James H. Reilly & Son, funeral directors, in charge.

Ross E. Heller, for more than six years foreman of the composing room of the Bulletin, on Monday severed his connections with that paper and is now connected with the W. M. Hines Printing & Publishing Company, and will in the near future become the publisher of one of a chain of newspapers operated by the company headed by Mr. Hines. W. M. Hines was, until recently, publisher of the Bulletin, and his engaging Mr. Heller's services for his new enterprise is a recognition of Mr. Heller's ability.

Typographical Topics has learned that Fennimore E. Morris, for the past several years makeup man on the Bulletin, has been named foreman of that paper succeeding R. E. Heller resigned. Mr. Morris has been in the employ of the Bulletin for some years and is thoroughly conversant with the needs of the organization and has the best wishes of his friends, and will without doubt receive the hearty co-operation of all employees.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Gallick are rejoicing over the arrival of a son on September 26th. Both the baby and mother are reported well, and friends of Mr. Gallick extend congratulations. Five members of the Gallick family are members of No. 21, and it is hoped that the new addition to the Gallick clan will in time affiliate with the same organization.

J. L. Neate of Victoria, B. C., visited the local offices during the past week. Mr. Neate accompanied his daughter to Sacramento where she took part in the National Typewriting Contest, placing high in the list of winners. Miss Neate, after the contest in Sacramento, accompanied a large party of contestants for a visit in Los Angeles, her father electing to remain in the bay district for a visit. Mr. Neate is a local correspondent for the Typographical Journal, and many local members have enjoyed his contributions to our official paper. Mr. Neate reported that he had been shown the sights by "Tommy" O'Rourke and saw enough to be well repaid for remaining in this city.

It is with regret that it was learned that last week's issue of the Alameda County Union Labor Record was the last of that paper. G. W. McDill has made of the Alameda Union Labor Record a very interesting paper, giving the news and views

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of labor in an impartial and forceful manner. In its last issue Mr. McDill points out that the field in Alameda County is not sufficiently large for two labor papers and is retiring the Record in the best interests of the labor movement. Editor McDill says that he has derived great enjoyment from editing the labor paper, and Typographical Topics desires to say to Mr. McDill that his readers have derived equal pleasure from his labors with the Record and that only one with his magnetic personality could have gained for the Record the high esteem in which that paper was held. Typographical Topics, along with all others of the organized labor movement, wish to Mr. McDill success in whatever undertaking engages his attention in the future.

Let those who are inclined to be pessimistic read the following from Editor and Publisher: "The New York Herald Tribune published on Sunday, September 16th, the largest newspaper in its history, 240 pages. The paper contained the greatest amount of advertising it has ever published in a single issue, 765 columns, and 800 columns of reading matter and illustrations."

Editor and Publisher, September 22nd, also is authority for the statement that the lineage carried by 150 newspapers in 30 large cities showed a larger total than the same month last year. Among the cities in which gain was showed were San Francisco and Oakland, while a slight loss was recorded for Los Angeles.

E. P. Mickel recently delivered an address before the National Editorial Association at Memphis, taking as his subject "The boy and his future." Speaking of the Southern School of Printing of Nashville, Mr. Mickel said, in part: "During the last seven years the school has graduated more than 500 young men and women who have gone out into the industry, and EIGHT PER CENT of whom are journeymen today." (The caps are ours). Speaking further, Mr. Mickel said, "The expense of maintaining the school is approximately \$25,000 per year. Less than 25% of this amount is received from tuition fees." According to the facts given by Mr. Mickel it appears that it is costing \$4375 for each student of the school for printing who follow the trade as journeymen. If these figures be correct (and inasmuch as Mr. Mickel was widely quoted it is presumed he knew whereof he spoke) it would seem that the schools conducted by publishers are not as menacing as some would have us believe.

E. L. Whittemore, one of our pensioner members, on Tuesday suffered a severe attack of pleurisy which necessitated his removal to the Emergency Hospital. Later it is planned to have Mr. Whittemore enter a hospital for treatment.

News Chapel Notes.

Usually they account for blackened optics or flattened countenances with the explanation they bumped into a door in the dark. No such threadbare alibi for Harvey Bell when he rolled into the shop with a battered mush. To each guy who wanted to know how come Mr. Bell had a different explanation and consequently Mr. Bell is the only one who knows its origin. One version: He is training a heavyweight pug whose fist collided like a pile driver with Harvey's front teeth. Another: He was catching and a ball, missed by the batter, smacked on his



shop with a battered mush. To each guy who wanted to know how come Mr. Bell had a different explanation and consequently Mr. Bell is the only one who knows its origin. One version: He is training a heavyweight pug whose fist collided like a pile driver with Harvey's front teeth. Another: He was catching and a ball, missed by the batter, smacked on his

kisser instead of his glove. Still another: He spent some time in a bathing suit on Santa Cruz's waterfront and got sunburnt on the face.

A former San Franciscan was up from Los Angeles a few days last week. Charley Houck, now a situation holder on the Angel City Examiner, used to add zest to life in this burg a year or so back when he collected pay from The Chronicle for entertaining fellow slaves with his breezy personality, quick wit and apt retort.

Who was the gentleman and what brand had he been inhaling that called the shop one night recently and asked for the correct time? Then he wanted to know the day. But he sure got a rise out of the fellow who answered the phone when he asked if this is 1926 or 1927.

Thursday and Friday of last week were busy days, more than ordinarily so, and the boys buckled down to business in great style. When the rush was over Foreman Davy, expressing appreciation of the manner in which each member of the chapel speeded up, stated that only a man in his position—that of skipper in a small shop with a big paper to get out—could realize what such whole-hearted co-operation means.

You've heard of fellows going up in the air, but what's the world coming to when a printer calmly plans to stay up there! Sid Tiers hopes to complete arrangements for an airplane to be delivered early next year, an inclosed affair whose prototype in the automobile is the coupe. This model flies about nine miles on a gallon of gasoline and costs approximately \$4500.

As an amateur mechanic R. H. Burrow need doff his brown derby to none. If an old carburetor turns bolshevik and quits R. H. makes a new one. However, when his tonsils needed overhauling he sent an S. O. S. not intended to reach an amateur. At that, guessing by the lapsation of time—three weeks—since the tonsils were hacked out, R. H.'s S. O. S. must have been answered by one.

The next field is always greener. At least some of the boys think it is. So they keep on traveling. Comes word that Alfie Moore may soon be jump-



ing to greener fields. And some jump it will be if tentative plans materialize—across the Rockies and over the plains to Indianapolis, where he wants to spend Christmas.

Bill Leslie explained his need of another vacation was owing to his feeble condition. But when asked where he was heading for and he said Mexico some of the boys asked him if he thought he'd be too weak to hoist a few. He leaves today and will stop in Los Angeles to visit Sam Ranzoni, who owns a trade plant there.

Chronicle Chapel Notes.

Andy Ward got his new Pontiac too soon. We have information that the G. M. C., in their book of instructions about care and attention an automobile should receive, are going to incorporate detailed instruction how to back a car out of a garage without doing damage to the garage doors. Andy says there are a few pieces of his garage

doors left and much Duco rubbed off the fenders of his bus in an effort to get the Indian out.

It was suggested to Chairman Maxwell that members of the chapel might wish to subscribe to the Red Cross and do their bit in helping that organization's work among the distressed in the Florida disaster. The notice was placed on the bulletin board and met with instant response.

Quoting Lester Reynard: "The best part of a vacation, and especially when you spend it in a warm part of the State, is getting back to work. Others of this chapel have their doubts about that statement. Reynard vacationed in Southern California and Riverside in particular.

In this chapel we have a member bitten very badly with a little bug, commonly known as a radio bug. Guy Swan had installed in his mansion one of the very popular Majestic sets, and from now on we may expect any thing in the way of bringing in long distance.

Theatrical Note—Frank Gnekow's name was suggested to play in the opera "Carmen." Reason: The cap he wears when cutting copy for the boys.

Two situations on the news machine side were given out this week. Dave Anley and Lester Reynard were the lucky ones.

Extra—Lester Reynard not so sure about the joys (?) of coming back to work after pounding the keys for a few hours.

A young woman who seemed to be having her first experience in a bank approached the window of a paying teller and gave him a large check which she wanted to cash.

"How do you wish your money?" the teller inquired.

"Oh," replied the young woman, in some confusion, "I'll just hold out my hand and you can put the money in it."

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 28, 1928.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 P. M., by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present except Vice-President Baker, who was excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Cemetery Workers, V. I. Muzzy, vice Wm. Oneil. From Chauffeurs, J. Klein, vice J. Kelly. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410, inclosing check for \$5.00 for Labor Day tickets. Invitation to attend the Citizens' Campaign Committee meeting against Charter Amendment No. 24, Room 358 of the Phelan Building. From the Tobacco Workers' International Union, relative to the unfair attitude of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company toward organized labor. From Kenosha Trades and Labor Assembly, Kenosha, Wis., with reference to the unfair attitude of the Allen-A Company, manufacturers of the Allen-A hosiery for men and women; also the Cooper-Bennington spring needle underwear.

Referred to Executive Committee—An appeal for assistance from the International Textile Workers' Union, in behalf of the workers of New Bedford who are now on strike. From the American Red Cross, requesting donations for the suffering people of Porto Rico and Florida. From the American Federation of Labor, inclosing record of Representatives in Congress.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Board of Administration, San Francisco City Employees' Retirement System, with reference to Charter Amendment No. 37.

Referred to American Federation of Labor—From the Northern Federation of Civic Organizations, inclosing copy of resolutions dealing with

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops. Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

the subject of Philippine independence and Filipino laborers.

Resolutions—Were submitted by Delegate Vandeleur, requesting the Council to go on record as opposing Charter Amendment No. 24, and to request and urge all citizens of San Francisco to oppose the measure most vigorously. On motion, the resolutions were adopted.

Request Complied With—From the League of Nations Association, with reference to the International Labor Office and its functions, and requesting permission to send speaker to one of our meetings. Moved to accept the offer and that they send a speaker two weeks from tonight. Carried.

Reports of Unions—Electrical Workers No. 6—Reported that Los Angeles contractors are now doing work here; have signed contract with Sears-Roebuck Co. Ornamental Plasterers—Reported of recent meeting of Safety Department of Industrial Accident Commission.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Submitted a progressive report on State Propositions as follows: Proposition No. 1, vote no. Proposition No. 3, vote yes. Proposition No. 4, vote yes. Proposition No. 9, vote yes. Proposition No. 10, vote yes. Proposition No. 12, vote yes. Proposition No. 15, vote yes. Proposition No. 17, vote yes. Proposition No. 17, vote yes. Proposition No. 18, vote yes. Proposition No. 19, vote yes. Proposition No. 20, vote no. This completes committee's report on state propositions.

Charter Amendment No. 24, vote no. Charter Amendment No. 27, vote yes. Charter Amendment No. 34, vote yes. Charter Amendment No. 37, vote yes. Charter Amendment No. 39, vote yes. Charter Amendment No. 41, vote yes. Charter Amendment No. 46, vote yes. Charter Amendment No. 49, vote yes. Charter Amendment No. 52, vote no. Charter Amendment No. 53, vote no. Charter Amendment No. 54, vote yes. Proposition for Sewer Bonds, vote yes. Proposition for Health Bonds, vote yes. Proposition for Broadway Tunnel Bonds, vote yes. These are all the recommendations made by the Committee up to this time. All persons desiring the Council to act on additional propositions are requested to attend the next meeting of the Committee, which will be held next Wednesday evening, October 3rd, at 8 o'clock, to which all parties in interest are invited. On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Report of Delegates to State Federation Convention—Part of the report is printed in this issue of the Labor Clarion and the balance will be in the next issue.

The chair introduced Mrs. Kate Richards

O'Hare, who addressed the Council and called attention to the educational feature of Workers' Educational Bureau; also that workers should be trained and educated in its own institutions of learning.

Moved that when the Council adjourns it do so out of respect to the memory of Jere L. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer, International Alliance of Hotel and Restaurant Employees. Motion carried.

Receipts—\$343.12. **Expenses**—\$188.10.

Council adjourned out of respect to the memory of Bro. Jere L. Sullivan, by rising and remaining in silence for a few minutes.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

I rushed breathlessly into Old Neighbor Brown's apartment. "Brown," I panted, "your wife just eloped with the saxophone player who lives next door."

(Pause). "You don't seem excited."

"No, there's no reason to be. We stood the saxophone groaning as long as we could. This morning the wife and I tossed to see who should get rid of him. She lost."



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COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer



Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Seldon Orchard of the bricklayers, Ludwig J. Schage of the masters, mates and pilots, William McDevitt of the teamsters, Frank Thomas of the stereotypers, John Peterson of the stevedores.

Resolutions were adopted by the Labor Council last Friday night calling upon those having the interests of proper transportation for the people of this city to vote against Charter Amendment No. 24. The amendment was branded as an attempt to favor the Market Street Railway Company when the time comes for the people to take over the lines as the franchises expire. If No. 24 carries the people will be compelled to buy the lines as going concerns at a much higher price than would otherwise be the case, so everybody interested in municipal ownership should vote against it.

The Labor Council has voted to invite a speaker from the League of Nations' Non-Partisan Association to explain the workings of the International Labor Office at Geneva, Switzerland. The speaker will address the Council on Friday evening, October 12th, at 8:30 o'clock, and as the subject will be a most interesting one, a good attendance should be on hand to hear it.

Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare addressed the last meeting of the Labor Council on workers' education and contended that it was necessary that workers be trained in their own educational institutions. She said she hoped to see organized on the Pacific Coast a workers' college with the support of the organized labor movement of the five Pacific Coast states. She explained that a college with which she is now connected in Arkansas, Commonwealth College, is almost wholly self-supporting and that she believed that in a short time after it was started similar results could be produced on this coast.

The Labor Council last Friday night adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Jere L. Sullivan, International Secretary of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance, who died last week in Cincinnati. Sullivan was well known and highly regarded by San Francisco trade unionists.

Members of organized labor should see to it that every member of their families patronize barber shops where the Union Shop Cards are on display, now that their better halves and daughters have work of this kind done. It is your duty to teach them what this insignia means.

Huge work rooms, with hundreds of women bending over whirling machines, are depicted in a movie reel that is being distributed without cost by the United States Women's Bureau. The title of the picture is "Within the Gates." The only charge is express cost to and from Washington. The showing time for this reel is twenty-five minutes. The Trade Union Promotional League may secure the picture for presentation in San Francisco in the near future.

A Kenosha jury showed its sympathy with the striking hosiery workers of the Allen-A plant by acquitting in five minutes the two girl hunger strikers arrested for picketing. The girls had refused food for eleven days. "The biggest steak ever cooked," was ordered for Hertice Hudson and Amanda Rittner, who vowed they would return to the picket line at the Allen-A knitting mills. The verdict was loudly applauded in the streets by a crowd which had been warned against a court room demonstration.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Labor Clarion, published weekly at San Francisco, California, for October 1, 1928.

State of California, }
County of San Francisco } s.s.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared James W. Mullen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor and Manager of the Labor Clarion, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

Managing Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

Business Manager—James W. Mullen, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual, his name and address; or if owned by more than one individual, the name and address of each should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation, the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)

San Francisco Labor Council, William P. Stanton, President, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.; John A. O'Connell Secretary, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation, has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

JAMES W. MULLEN,

(Signature of Editor, Business Manager.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of October, 1928.

CHAS. H. DOHERTY,

(My commission expires March 27, 1929.)

The flower show had been a great success, and a few evenings later Mr. Blank, who had performed the opening ceremony, was reading the local paper's report of it to his wife.

Presently he stopped reading, his justifiable pride turning to anger. Snatching up his stick, he rushed from the room. Amazed, his wife picked up the newspaper to ascertain the reason of her spouse's fury.

She read: "As Mr. Blank mounted the platform all eyes were fixed on the large red 'nose' he displayed. Only years of patient cultivation could have produced an object of such brilliance."

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